

To the Public.

In view of the large amount of debts that must necessarily accrue from the credit system, we have deemed it advisable to adopt the course pursued by several leading journals throughout the country, by adopting the cash principle. On and after the commencement of the next volume, therefore, which commences the second week in February proximo, no new subscriber will be received without payment in advance. We are obliged to resort to this course, for self-protection, as many allow their accounts to run for years without liquidation.

A statement of account made up to the 1st of February, 1857, will be immediately rendered to each subscriber in arrears; and we confidently hope a remittance of the amount, with an additional sum for an advance payment will be punctually forwarded.

We also beg to apprise Advertisers, that no new arrangements for Advertising by the year will be made, further than the usual discount, after the present engagements are completed. Advertisements will be rated in accordance with the following scale and charged accordingly:

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	
Six lines and under, first insertion,	0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion,	0 0 7
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion,	0 0 10
For each line above ten,	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion,	0 0 1
Cards, per year,	1 5 0

Advertisements, unaccompanied with written instructions, will be inserted full, and charged accordingly.

New Advertisements.

Wood—W. A. Clark.
School Teacher Wanted—Section 21, King.
Lost—E. O. O'Brien.
Cautions—John O'Brien.
School Teacher Wanted—Union Section No. 1, East Gwillimbury.
Congregational Missions—Newmarket.
Notice—J. B. Caldwell.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Jan. 23rd, 1857.

General Summary.

Remember the Lecture this evening before the Mechanics' Institute, by Dr. Goikio. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.

Our notice an advertisement in the Bradford Chronicle, announcing that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation for the Village of Newmarket.

In East Gwillimbury, H. D. Stiles, Esq. was elected Reeve and Mr. Reuben Powell, Deputy Reeve. No further particulars have reached us.

We learn that Angus Ego, Esq., has been elected Reeve of Georgina and David T. Wilson, Esq. Reeve of North Gwillimbury. The next meeting of the Georgina Council takes place on Saturday, the 21st of February next.

Attention is directed to the advertisement announcing the opening of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in this place, on Sabbath next. A Tea Meeting will be held the following evening when we hope to see a large attendance.

Mr. Monroff, practical phrenologist, has already lectured two evenings, and will continue his course to-morrow (Saturday) evening, in the Union S. S. Room. He has drawn large and attentive audiences, and appears to give very general satisfaction in his examinations.

May be seen this morning, at the Stall of Mr. Stirling, Butcher, as fine a piece of Beef as the inhabitants of Newmarket have seen for many a day. The animals were fed by Major Esten, and exceeded in quality the meat shown for Christmas. To our subscribers we would say if you want a "Roast" or a "Round," speak in time.

"Conspiracy."

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN RIGHT FOR ONCE.

What a mighty combination the Temperance Street Convention has created in the Municipal Camp. The city organ of the Administration appears to really have the blues, and all because, forthwith, neither he nor any of his pet candidates were considered better than any one else. He has therefore denounced it as—what do our readers think?—a conspiracy, yes, a general "conspiracy." How far this statement is true we leave our subscribers to judge, after reading the proceedings as given in our Supplement of last week. The fact is, the Government and their supporters know full well how precarious their hold upon public confidence, and every movement, no matter how trivial, it must be denounced—it must be characterized, by these guardians of the public weal, as tending to "evil," and, that continually. Poor, deluded creatures, they seem to fancy themselves the personification of wisdom and intelligence, and that should they let go the helm of State, the ship itself inevitably sink. And when obstinate and unbecoming language takes the place of argument, their game must indeed be desperate. However, taking a second thought of the matter, perhaps the organ was right in do-

nouncing the Convention a "Conspiracy." And now let us see what they conspired against.

First—They conspired against the very great injustice done to the people of Upper Canada by not placing them on an equal with the habitants of Lower Canada, with regard to the Representation in Parliament.

Secondly—They conspired against the practice of wasting a large portion of the time of the Assembly in legislating separately for each section of the Province; and also against taxing the people directly, in one section, to build their roads, bridges and jails, and to pay the jurors, &c., while in the other districts upon the public chest are made for these purposes.

Thirdly—They conspired against the attempt made to destroy our noble school system; and also against taking the people's money to build up the faith of any particular church.

Fourthly—They conspired against the lavish expenditure of public money to maintain sectarian institutions that never existed, only in name.

Fifthly—They conspired against taxing the people to an unknown extent, by a high tariff, and wasting it prodigally in the payment of high salaries to incompetent men to collect it.

Sixthly—They conspired against the system of expending the public funds, by a system of Administration, without the consent of the people in Parliament assembled.

Seventhly—They conspired against the corrupt practices at our Parliamentary elections, and aim at preventing a returning officer entering more names as voters upon the poll books, than there are actual inhabitants in a constituency.

Eighthly—They conspired in censuring the Administration of the day for their backwardness in not taking steps to acquire a large territory lying West and North-west, which, while proving a source of revenue to the Province, would tend materially to increase the future greatness of this Canada.

Ninthly—They unitedly and determinedly conspired against corruption in whatever shape it might be presented.

The public will therefore see that the organ at Toronto was right in calling the convention a conspiracy; and they will also see why such "waiters on Providence" are opposed to the "conspiracy." And what shall we say of men professing to be Reformers—professing to have the welfare of the country at heart, who stand aloof from taking part in the "conspiracy?" The time has arrived when it has become necessary to unite against corruption in high places; and if the "Temperance Street conspirators" but accomplish this one object and thereby save the country from becoming overwhelmed in an ocean of boundless debt, they will deserve and receive the gratitude of the public at large. Drive on gentlemen in the state coach, you are near your journey's end.

Whitcomb Municipal Council.

The above Council held their first Meeting for 1857 on Monday last, in Newmarket. All the members elect present viz: Joseph Hartman, Esq., Jared Irwin Esq., Mr. Maxon Jones, Mr. Joseph Taylor and Mr. Joshua Willson. After subscribing to the oaths of qualification and of office, the Town Clerk, Mr. J. W. Collins, took the Chair and called upon the Council elect to choose a Reeve for the current year.

Mr. Maxon Jones, seconded by Mr. Joshua Willson, nominated Joseph Hartman, Esq., to fill the office of Reeve of this Municipality. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Hartman said he could not do less than return thanks for the honor that had conferred in again electing him to the chief office in the Municipality. He would endeavor to discharge the duties devolving upon him faithfully and impartially; and in so doing he trusted to have the hearty co-operation of his colleagues. He would not occupy their time at present, but would take occasion shortly to make more lengthened remarks. It was the duty of the Council now to elect a Deputy Reeve.

Mr. Jared Irwin, seconded by Mr. J. Taylor, nominated Mr. Maxon Jones, for Deputy Reeve. Mr. Joshua Willson nominated Mr. J. Irwin; he did so because he thought the Council should make use of the best of their ability. Mr. Jones, he (Mr. W.) had no doubt, would do the best he could; but he thought Mr. Irwin had more experience, and would be better capable of attending to the duties. He had no bad feelings against Mr. Jones—far from it; but he thought Mr. Irwin the better man. Mr. Willson, however failing to get a second, voted for Mr. Irwin's motion, and Mr. Jones declared elected Deputy Reeve.

Mr. Hartman said, before entering upon their duties he thought it advisable to make some remarks in relation thereto. We were elected under an Act passed in the year 1849. This Act had been amended three times; and it was in these acts that our duties were principally laid down. But the duties and powers of Municipal Councillors were not altogether confined to these three acts, but extended over or about 21 Acts of Parliament. He did not mention this to deter any one from marking out a certain course or line of action; but he felt it a difficult matter to keep thoroughly posted. The duties of a Municipal Councillor were indeed onerous; and it was not to be expected that any body of men could give entire satisfaction to all. It should be their object to carry out faithfully the trust reposed in them, and for his part, he had felt a peculiar satisfaction in doing so.

tion, in saying that the most intention of these former Councils, had met with the sanction of those whose servants we are. We may, however, improve on the past. There were officers connected with the Municipality, the faithful discharge of the duties of which, the Council was pleased to acknowledge, such as Assessors, Collectors, Clerk, and Treasurer, &c. He thought in a general way that the duties had been discharged to the satisfaction of the public. There may have been mistakes, and perhaps the election of other men would have avoided these to some extent; but our duty is to select men who think will give the most general satisfaction.

As regards the payment of their salaries the Council was directly responsible. For his own part he had one suggestion to offer. Whatever was to be done, let it be done after mature and careful consideration; and in order to assist them in coming to a conclusion, he would suggest that a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine, as far as possible, into the labor and duties of the various public officers connected with the Municipality, and if they can agree, report what they consider a fair compensation. And should the question be asked, they will then be in a position to satisfy the public, at least, they can satisfy themselves, and clear their own consciences. For the last two or three years salaries were not fixed until the last meeting of Council, and then led to perplexing feelings; and during that time he was aware that different members of late Councils had voted these salaries totally ignorant of what several officers' duties were. When Municipal Corporations were first organized it became necessary to have a seal, and it was then agreed to have engraved upon it the emblem of peace; and he trusted the same kindly feelings that had ever characterized the Council would continue to exist and that harmony would prevail.

Mr. Hartman then detailed the business that would come before them this day, and concluded by expressing the hope that all would unite heartily and labor zealously for the good of the Township.

Mr. Joshua Willson said he considered the Council had been remiss in former years in the payment of salaries. After voting a certain amount, if they came and asked for more they generally got it. He thought they had all been callous. "One officer had been overpaid, while another had not been paid enough. He would have no objection to have the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the duties of officers; but he would oppose a committee being appointed. The way they were going on the whole, revenue would soon be swallowed up in salaries. He would not be dictated to by a committee. He was going to act independently and above board, in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. People ought to make a little sacrifice for the good of the Township—he had sacrificed a good deal, and was ready to do so again. As long as any man or set of men were grasping for every cent of what the labor was worth, the Township would be poor. And at this time the people thought him in the way, he would stand aside and give place to those they thought better qualified. This Township had been a pattern to those around us; but he thought they were losing ground.

Mr. Hartman said, a discussion on this point was somewhat irregular; but he would like to hear the opinions of the Council, now that it had been taken up. His suggestion was for the purpose of coming at the truth, and in order to enable each individual member to judge for himself when the report was presented. Mr. Willson would then be as free to accept or reject the report as he is now to oppose an investigation. He had no wish to force his opinions on the Council; neither had any desire to be on the Committee. He felt satisfied that if a Committee was appointed, who would visit the various officers, and report full upon the nature and extent of their duties, they could form a much more accurate estimate of what it was worth to perform these duties. How could a man justify his conscience in voting a salary to a man, when he was altogether ignorant of his duties? And it was for the purpose of ascertaining these facts, that he ventured the suggestion.

Mr. Willson wanted to act independently. He thought if Mr. Collins would state what he could afford to do the work for, they could say whether they would give it or not. For his own part he liked Mr. Collins, and the best of friendship subsisted between them; but he would do his duty without fear or affection.

Mr. Irwin said, as there was no positive information before the Council, and as the facts could not be come at without careful examination, the Council should not be hasty, but endeavor to obtain these facts as far as possible. An impression had gone abroad that partiality had been exercised towards certain officers of the Council. Now persons taking this position were either charging the Council indirectly with acting callously, or were totally ignorant of the duties performed. He was just as much for economy in the expenditure as any man; but he did not consider the Township of which he was inferior to any other, and the people were willing to pay for any services rendered. He would not be willing to pay any more, to any officer, than it was worth to perform the duty; but anything short of this would be a meanness to the people of the Township would not be guilty of. Each officer ought to be paid in proportion to the service rendered; and in order to ascertain what was done, he thought the Reeve's suggestion good. They then would have the facts before them. Suppose we remove the present Clerk and employ another to fill his place, who will about half do it, at £30 per annum, and at the end of the year, he tells us, he was not aware of the many duties he had to perform, and asks for an increase to his salary. He then would get the balance that we now pay the present officer, in all probability. The fact was the Council now are incapable of saying what it was worth, and he therefore would support the Reeve's suggestion.

Mr. Willson said he had no intention of referring to Mr. Collins. He believed him to be the best man they could get. But the fact was a "burnt child dreads the fire." Those salaries were left last year until the close, and they then created difficulty. He thought men could be found who were willing to make a little sacrifice of time for the good of the Township. They should not stick for the last copper. He had made many sacrifices and could do so again; and

it was by turning every nerve they could command to the service of the Township.

Mr. Hartman said the Council had met with the sanction of those whose servants we are. We may, however, improve on the past. There were officers connected with the Municipality, the faithful discharge of the duties of which, the Council was pleased to acknowledge, such as Assessors, Collectors, Clerk, and Treasurer, &c. He thought in a general way that the duties had been discharged to the satisfaction of the public. There may have been mistakes, and perhaps the election of other men would have avoided these to some extent; but our duty is to select men who think will give the most general satisfaction.

As regards the payment of their salaries the Council was directly responsible. For his own part he had one suggestion to offer. Whatever was to be done, let it be done after mature and careful consideration; and in order to assist them in coming to a conclusion, he would suggest that a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine, as far as possible, into the labor and duties of the various public officers connected with the Municipality, and if they can agree, report what they consider a fair compensation. And should the question be asked, they will then be in a position to satisfy the public, at least, they can satisfy themselves, and clear their own consciences. For the last two or three years salaries were not fixed until the last meeting of Council, and then led to perplexing feelings; and during that time he was aware that different members of late Councils had voted these salaries totally ignorant of what several officers' duties were. When Municipal Corporations were first organized it became necessary to have a seal, and it was then agreed to have engraved upon it the emblem of peace; and he trusted the same kindly feelings that had ever characterized the Council would continue to exist and that harmony would prevail.

Mr. Hartman then detailed the business that would come before them this day, and concluded by expressing the hope that all would unite heartily and labor zealously for the good of the Township.

After a few remarks by Mr. Irwin and Mr. Taylor, who concurred with the Reeve that a Committee should be appointed, the Council adjourned half an hour for dinner.

To be continued.

Beginning in Time!

"We have heard it stated as an undecided question whether Mr. Price will be brought out for the North or the East Riding of York at the next general election. There can be no doubt that, as an old, fearless, unblemished character and large experience, Mr. Price would make a most valuable member of the Legislative Assembly; especially as he steadily insists in concert with the Hawkeye stamp of Clear Grits."—*Leader of Jan. 21st.*

We may infer therefore, from the above, that Mr. Price is to be the Corruptionist candidate—the coming in of the Coalition next election! Well, if he comes to North York under the auspices of the leather-organ, we promise him a "warm reception"—over the left! "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and so it will prove in the present instance. The *Leader's* praise of an individual, only sounds his death knell in North York.

But just for the fun of the thing, we will give the *Leader's* picture of Mr. Price in July, 1854. He says—

"HON. JAMES HARVEY PRICE.

This gentleman has just taken a step which more than anything that has ever occurred, justifies the opposition by which in 1851, he was driven from public life. He had with him much public sympathy in that reverse, but he has now voluntarily forfeited it all. Never was self-condemnation stronger than that which Mr. James Harvey Price has just inflicted upon himself.

And to sum up all, the *Leader* thus concluded—

"Mr. Price will be looked upon as having made a vulgar bid for office, at the expense of truth, justice and consistency."

Now we ask the candid reader if they can put confidence in the journal capable of making statements so widely different. In 1854 he declares Mr. P. to be another truthful, just or consistent, in 1857 he possesses an "unblemished character" as a Reformer. This picture was drawn by the *Leader* himself, and is true to life, showing what the man is capable of. We hope he will place it in his next picture gallery.

East Gwillimbury Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to notice given the Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held at Mr. Barber's Hotel, Sharon, on Saturday last the 17th inst.

The President, H. Wilcocks, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary and Treasurer's Reports, of the past year, showing a balance in the hands of the Society of £26 and upwards, were read, and—

On motion of Mr. Thos. Wayling, seconded by Mr. Jas. Brammar, were adopted.

The President then stated that their next duty would be the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wilcocks said he must positively decline the honor. He had been President during the past year, and thought it would be well to make a change, as it would have the tendency to infuse fresh life and vigor into the management of the Society's affairs.

Mr. Terry then nominated Dr. G. Morton, for President, seconded by Mr. Thos. Wayling—Carried.

Mr. Selby, seconded by Mr. Foster, nominated Mr. A. McMillen, for Vice-President—Carried.

Mr. Terry nominated, seconded by Mr. J. Brammar, that Mr. Thos. Wayling be Secretary—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Thos. Wayling, seconded by Mr. John Eves, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz:—Messrs. Judah Lundy, John Souls, John Eves, J. Conieson, B. W. Howard, Charles Frazer, John Selby, James Parham and David Terry.

Mr. Terry moved, seconded by Mr. J. Brammar, that the word "Union" be added to the name of this Society, making it read "East Gwillimbury Branch Union Agricultural Society"—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Thos. Wayling, seconded by Mr. Selby, a vote of thanks was then given to the late President and Officers of the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

King Township Council.

According to Law, the newly elected Municipal Council of this Township met on Monday last, the 19th instant, at Mr. Hulse's Inn, Laydown Road. All the members present.

After the usual acts of qualification and of office had been administered, the Clerk, Mr. Joseph Wood, took the chair and called on Mr. Phillips moved, seconded by Mr. Stokes, that George Hughes, Esq., be Reeve for the current year—Carried.

Mr. Stokes moved, seconded by Mr. Davidson, that J. D. Phillips, Esq., be Deputy Reeve—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the usual acts of office of the Reeve and Deputy Reeve had been administered, the Reeve took the Chair, when the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, seconded by Mr. Stokes, Mr. Anthony Eastwood was appointed Auditor.

The Reeve informed the Council he should appoint Mr. John Watson as the other Auditor.

On the Petition of C. Stokes and others, presented at last meeting, being brought up, Mr. Phillips moved, seconded by Mr. Davidson, that this Council has no authority to appropriate the funds of the Township to the purposes prayed for in the Petition—Carried.

Mr. Phillips moved, seconded by Mr. Stokes, that when this Council adjourns, it stand adjourned to Monday, the 23rd of February next, then to meet at Dennis's Hotel, King Street.

The Council then adjourned.

Donation Party.

One of the most pleasant social gatherings we have had the pleasure of attending for a long time, was convened at the residence of R. H. Smith, Esq., to do honor to the Rev. Thomas Baker, pastor of the Congregational Church, in this Town, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst. The number assembled was much larger than we expected to have seen, and was composed of persons attending the various evangelical churches in the place.

Shortly after six o'clock the company sat down to an excellent Tea, provided by Mr. Smith for the occasion; and that gentleman's kind lady certainly deserves great credit for the good taste displayed in preparing the entertainment. Tea being over the company adjourned to the Parlor, where music, singing and social converse alternately engaged their attention, until about ten o'clock, when the following address was read and presented by S. A. Marling, Esq., M. A., on behalf of the Congregation, accompanied with a purse of £25:—

To the Rev. Thos. Baker:

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—We, the members of the Church and Congregation under your pastoral care, desire to offer you, this evening, our most cordial and respectful greetings. Since last we met together on a similar occasion, we have been the favored objects of many distinguished and special mercies, and we would desire humbly to record our gratitude to Almighty God, who, amidst all the vicissitudes of the past year, has preserved our lives and continued in us the continuance of the house, and the privilege of our holy religion.

We have not been unmindful, Reverend Sir, of the many difficulties which you have experienced during the year which has now closed, in discharging the duties of the ministry; and it was with no ordinary emotion we learned your determination to relinquish your pastoral engagements, in the hope that relaxation and repose would restore your wonted energies. We felt that it would be a loss of no common magnitude, not to the church only, but to the whole community, were you to be deprived of one who has labored so unflinchingly in our behalf, though in weakness, in fear, and in much tribulation, and in a good profession before many witnesses. And it is, therefore, with the most heartfelt pleasure that we learn you have complied with our unanimously expressed wish, and that you will still remain among us, to be our Pastor, our Counsellor and our Friend.

And we do now most respectfully request that you will accept of the offering which we here tender you, in token of the high appreciation in which we hold your character and services as a Christian minister. It is our earnest prayer, that you may be speedily restored to health and vigor, and that you may be long spared in our midst, a faithful and true witness.

May the Lord bless and keep you. The Lord cause his face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. The Lord lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace.

To this address Mr. Baker replied at considerable length, of which the following is a short synopsis:—He said—It was with no ordinary feelings he rose to reply; and this renewed expression of their kindness and regard called forth pleasing emotions. It was true, that it was through weakness he had been enabled to perform the duties devolving upon him; and it was through that weakness that he tendered his resignation. He however, was not really conscious how warm was the attachment of old and kind friends, or how strong the endearments of the locality, until that resignation was tendered; and their kindness, too, in offering to wait six months before making an engagement with another to fill his place was another exhibition of their good will and kind regard. Again the great liberality with which he had been treated and the warm friendship of the many personal acquaintances he had formed, rendered the idea of parting a gloomy one indeed. He was satisfied that his affliction would be over-ruled by Providence for good, and the prospect of leaving behind him so many kind friends, and the attachment existing between pastor and people. He was happy to state that he felt much better; and he hoped God would enable him to labor more devotedly and more earnestly, that the love of Christ might abound. It gave him great pleasure also to meet to-night some who were not members of his Church and Congregation; and it showed there were those who valued character. This was indeed very gratifying to him and afforded considerable encouragement.

Donations were an experiment other years; but not so now; and one pleasing feature in them was, it led to an interchange of opinion and tended to bind and consolidate them in one bond of union. After a few more remarks relative to the great kindness and friendship manifested by the people of Newmarket generally, he concluded by expressing the hope that God would bless them abundantly, and reward them for their benevolence and liberality.

Rev. Dr. Lilley being present was also called upon to address the company, who said he had been highly pleased, yes, delighted, to meet with the friends in this place on so interesting an occasion; and it was particularly gratifying to see his old friend Mr. Baker surrounded by those amongst whom he had been ministering during the past four years, and exhibiting by looks of kindness, how well they appreciated his services. This was really encouraging, not only to the Rev. gentleman, they had met to honor, but also to the friends of the church elsewhere; and he made no doubt that the friendly meetings would be productive of good. As the evening was far advanced he would not take up their time by lengthened remarks, but concluded by expressing the hope that God would encourage both Pastor and flock by the outpourings of his spirit.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Lilley, seconded by Mr. B. F. Hurty, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. and Mrs. Smith for their kindness and liberality in providing so bountifully the "good things of this life" on this occasion.

Mr. Smith replied by stating he was happy to meet so many present, and was glad an opportunity offered to show how highly he appreciated the services of Mr. Baker.

The company then separated, all well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Mr. Editor:—

Seeing in your columns of last week a request from a correspondent—"The Father of a Family"—regarding the price of bread, I beg to state that he has made a great error in quoting former prices. When flour was sold for seven dollars and a half the barrel the price of the four pound loaf was ten-pence and then nine-pence, and not eight-pence; and it remained nine-pence until flour was sold for six dollars; and as a rule in this country the bakers either decline or raise the price of the four pound loaf, in accordance with the price of flour, one penny on every dollar. I have been informed by older residents than myself in the country, and tradesmen of Toronto, of the time when the Mayor had the control of the board of Trade, he allowed the bakers to have two-pence on the four pound loaf over the number of dollars in the barrel of flour;—as when flour was sold for four dollars the price of the four pound loaf was six-pence, which was then considered not only by the bakers, but by the whole community as no more than a fair profit. Since then, as every man knows, trade and provisions have advanced and with it Mechanics wages and store goods of every description and I have no doubt the Store keepers' profits have also advanced in order to meet his heavier expenses. But how is it with the poor baker? He has not asked any more profit, while his expenses are necessarily increased as well as those of the people, both the poor and the rich, and household expenses. And formerly flour was packed in barrels, which was included in the price of flour, but now a baker must even send his own bags to the Mill, to get flour at the price named by your correspondent—which has resulted in a double loss to the baker of the wear and tear of his bags; and fifteen-pence for the barrel. Now Mr. Editor, it will be only fair play for me to state that the bakers of the neighbourhood had met according to custom, and fixed on a day to lower the price of the four pound loaf to seven-pence half penny, in accordance with the price of flour, which was done on Monday last—hope "The Father of a Family" will be satisfied with this explanation, and will give the bakers a little more generous feeling in future.

Yours &c.,

ONE OF THE TRADE.

Jan. 21 1857.

Foreign and Colonial.

Convention of Sabbath School Teachers.

The Committees appointed to arrange for the holding of this meeting at Kingston, on the 11th of February next, have issued two circulars respecting it: one, addressed to Ministers, Superintendents and Teachers, and signed by about sixty Ministers and Superintendents, representing the various evangelical denominations, invites every Sabbath School in the Province to send delegates to the Convention, and alludes to some of its anticipated benefits. The other, signed by the Secretaries of the Committees, contains useful information which have been made to reduce travelling and other expenses. Accompanying these are blank railroad certificates, which, when filled up in the manner designated in one of the circulars, will entitle delegates to a passage over the roads at the very low rate of one cent per mile. Only one of the eight working railroads in Canada is not mentioned as having made this liberal concession.

It is expected that the meeting will be one of great interest. The Committees, without interfering with the privilege of delegates, to introduce subjects for discussion, have suggested several, which are of great importance to the success of Sabbath schools, and the invigoration of the cause; but quite free from sectional or other objectionable bearings. The moral obligation of bringing unlearned for children under the influence of religious instruction; the best means of making the Sabbath school attractive to children, and of interesting them in missions are among the topics suggested. In addition to the interest which such subjects will afford, much may be expected to arise from the presence of gentlemen experienced in Sunday schools, of whom a few have been invited from the United States.

Parties who have not received circulars, may have them by applying by letter, either to Mr. J. Joseph Woodhouse of Toronto, or Mr. James W. Taylor, of Montreal.

HOUSE BLOWN UP.—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.—Great excitement was occasioned yesterday morning in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Works, by a loud explosion. The utmost anxiety for some time prevailed as to the extent and nature of the catastrophe, which every one felt that neighborhood felt assured had taken place. It appears that a Mr. David Gorman, a gardener, occupied a house on Front Street, immediately opposite the Works. Owing to the severity of the weather, the gas pipe, which was laid immediately under the drain leading from the house, had burst, and the escaped gas filled his cellar, which has been made air-tight for the purpose of securing vegetables and other provisions. At about 8 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Gorman, with a light in his hand, opened the trap-door into the cellar. Immediately the escaped gas ignited and a fearful explosion

took place. Mr. Gorman was violently thrown back, and his face was burned very severely. The house was blown into atoms, and the terrible effects of the explosion may be judged of from the fact that Mr. Gorman's daughter, a girl of some 18 years, who was sitting in an upper room, was thrown to a considerable height, and then falling into the cellar, sustained a severe injury. The family, consisting of ten persons, have all suffered more or less severely. Mr. Gorman's mother, a lady of some 70 winters, received a very severe cut on the head, and all the other members of the family have been very seriously injured. Their escape from instant death is quite miraculous. The very bed posts, the chairs, in fact all the furniture in the house, was split asunder. (D) Colter was at once sent for, and was unremittently to the sufferers. Messrs. Goodbar and others, whose establishments are near the scene of the catastrophe, exerted themselves on behalf of the unfortunate family, and the Directors of the Gas Company humanely contributed to their relief. Every requisite and comfort that the Doctor suggested was at once procured. The injuries sustained by Gorman were so serious, that his immediate removal to the Hospital was deemed advisable. The other members of the family have escaped with comparatively slight wounds, and it is thought will soon be in a fair way of recovery.—*Globe*, 21st inst.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Jan'y 22nd, 1857.

Wheat.—The market to-day was rather brisk. The amount brought in was about 10,000 bushels, which changed hands at yesterday's rates, viz: 64 1/2 to 67 1/2 per bushel. Barley is now held at 64 1/2 to 65 1/2 per bushel. Butter is still scarce at 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 per lb. For Fresh. No. 1 Finken brings from 14 to 15 1/2, and No. 2, 14 to 15 1/2.

Potatoes are selling at 4 1/2 to 5 per bushel. Cheese sells at \$11 to \$12 per cwt. Chickens are held at 3s per pair.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

